

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

Legalizing the President's Action.

THE VOLUNTEERS BILL.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL GUARD.

REORGANIZING THE MILITIA.

WEST POINT GRADUATES ASSIGNED.

REMOVALS AND RESIGNATIONS.

More Troops Going Into Virginia.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

A FLAG FROM CALIFORNIA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6, 1861.

The leading features of the great measures submitted and to be submitted to Congress are embraced in the following synopsis:

A JOINT RESOLUTION TO APPROVE CERTAIN ACTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SUPPRESSING INSURRECTION.

Whereas, Since the adjournment of Congress on the 4th day of March last, the formidable insurrection, which has broken out in the Southern States, has been in armed hostility to the Government of the United States, constitutionally administered.

And whereas, The President of the United States did, under the extraordinary exigencies then presented, exercise certain powers and adopt certain measures for the preservation of this Government, that is to say—

First: He did on the 15th day of April last, issue his proclamation, calling upon the several States for 75,000 men to suppress such insurrectionary combinations and to cause the laws to be faithfully executed.

Second: He did on the 15th day of April last, issue his proclamation setting on foot a blockade of the ports within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Thirdly: He did on the 27th day of April last, issue a proclamation establishing a blockade of the ports within the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

Fourthly: He did by an order of the 27th day of April last, addressed to the Commanding-General of the Navy of the United States, authorize that officer to suspend the writ of habeas corpus at any point on or in the vicinity of any military line between the city of Philadelphia and the city of Washington.

Fifthly: He did on the 3d day of May last, issue a proclamation calling into the service of the United States 42,034 volunteers, increasing the regular army by the addition of 22,714 men, and the navy by the addition of 18,000 seamen.

Sixthly: He did, on the 10th day of May last, issue a proclamation authorizing the Commander of the forces of the United States on the coast of Florida, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, if necessary—all of which proclamations and orders have been submitted to this Congress. Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That all of the extraordinary acts, proclamations, and orders heretofore mentioned by, and the same are, hereby approved and declared to be in all respects legal and valid, and with the same effect as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States.

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE EMPLOYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS TO AID IN ENFORCING THE LAWS AND PROTECTING PUBLIC PROPERTY.

SECTION 1. Authorizes the President to accept the services of volunteers either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, in such numbers as may be necessary to repel insurrection, suppress insurrection, enforce the laws, and protect and receive the public property, and appropriate \$300,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for this purpose.

SECTION 2. Provides that said volunteers shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing the Army of the United States, and that they shall be organized as in the regular service.

SECTION 3. Provides for the organization of the forces into divisions, specifying the number of regiments to a brigade, the number of brigades to a division, and the officer of each.

SECTION 4. Authorizes the President to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a number of Major-Generals not exceeding six, not exceeding eighteen Brigadier-Generals, and the other division and brigade officers except aides-de-camp.

SECTION 5. Specifies amount of pay, allowances, &c., to be received.

SECTION 6. Provides that volunteers under this act, who may be disabled in the service, shall receive all the benefits of persons disabled in the regular service, and the legal heirs of such as die, or may be killed in the service shall receive, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, the sum of one hundred dollars.

SECTION 7. Provides for the payment of wagons, soldiers, regimental commissary sergeants, and company quartermaster sergeants.

SECTION 8. Provides for the appointment of chaplains of regiments, and specifies their duties, pay, &c.

SECTION 9. Provides for the appointment of a military band, or bands, to accompany the troops, and specifies the qualifications, propriety of conduct, and efficiency of commissioned officers of volunteers, and defines the method of procedure in their duties.

SECTION 10. Authorizes Colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, adjutant, and quartermaster to frank for soldiers, sergeants, and company officers, the letters, their orders, and the names of the writer, the regiment and the company to which he belongs.

A BILL TO INCREASE THE PRESENT MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION 1. Provides for the addition to the regular army of five regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, each regiment of infantry to consist of two or three battalions, according to the exigencies of the service, each company of privates not exceeding 32, as the President may direct. The regiment of cavalry to consist of not more than three battalions of not more than two squadrons each, each squadron of two companies, each company not exceeding 72. The regiment of artillery to consist of not more than twelve batteries, each battery not to exceed 120. The President is authorized to add to the battery organized. Organization to consist of one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals.

SECTION 2. Provides for the addition to the regular army of one or more regiments of infantry, each regiment to consist of two or three battalions, according to the exigencies of the service, each company of privates not exceeding 32, as the President may direct. The regiment of cavalry to consist of not more than three battalions of not more than two squadrons each, each squadron of two companies, each company not exceeding 72. The regiment of artillery to consist of not more than twelve batteries, each battery not to exceed 120. The President is authorized to add to the battery organized. Organization to consist of one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals.

VOL. XXI, No. 6,310.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1861.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

panies shall be of infantry, two of rifleman, one of cavalry or light infantry, and one of Zouaves, and one of public or field artillery. The volunteers to reside within convenient distances for drills, etc., such as are considered necessary and must be prescribed by the commanding officer who are to be held responsible therefor, and may be censured, reprimanded or court-martialed for neglect.

SECTION 3. recommends the States to appoint officers acceptable to the volunteers, and to commission or promote none who have not satisfactorily passed the examination of the Military Board appointed by the Governor.

SECTION 4. empowers the President to order the whole or any part of the National Guard into the service of the United States during war, invasion, insurrection, rebellion, or any obstruction of the laws by force or strong to be overcome by the civil arm.

The Guard to be governed by the army regulations, and by the articles of war when in service, and, so far as compatible with the volunteer organization, by the former when not in service.

SECTION 5. empowers the President to designate the officer to command any force called into service, and the proper general and field officers by and with the consent and advice of the Senate.

SECTION 6. entitles every officer and private to a certificate of enrollment from the Adjutant-General of the Guard at the seat of government, which shall entitle him from other military duty and enable him to accept other bounties and advantages, on condition that he takes a prescribed oath of allegiance.

SECTION 7. provides for the appointment of an Adjutant-General of the Guard from the Assistant Adjutant-Generals of the army, with the rank of colonel of cavalry, with an office at the seat of government, his duties to be done at the Government offices, who shall organize the Guard.

SECTION 8. provides for a camp of instruction in each State, a competent officer of the army to be detailed to instruct, the War Department to furnish camp equipment and provisions for ten days, the men to receive \$2 a day while in service, and to pay a fine of \$1 for absence; the colonel and his staff to be held responsible for the complete instruction of their commands, and to have power to call them out not exceeding a day a month.

SECTION 9. requires three days' notice of meeting or muster; the fine for non-attendance to be from 50 cents to \$1; for absence, the colonel and his staff to be held responsible for the complete instruction of their commands, and to have power to call them out not exceeding a day a month.

SECTION 10. provides for the enrollment of 50,000 the first, 50,000 the second, and the third of only a third the first, at once; and provides for the enrollment of candidates to supply the place of those wishing to retire at the expiration of six years, their service to commence when the others' term ends. The principle embraced in this bill to be extended to the officers of the National Guard, pending to retire from service at the end of the six years.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

SECTION 1. provides for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

SECTION 2. reorganizes the Adjutant-General's office; provides one adjutant-general, with rank, pay, &c., of brigadier-general; one assistant, with rank, pay, &c., of colonel of cavalry; and two assistants, with the rank, pay, &c., of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry; four assistants, with the rank, pay, &c., of majors of cavalry; and twelve assistants, with the rank, pay, &c., of captains of cavalry; and three assistants, with the rank, pay, &c., of lieutenants of cavalry.

SECTION 3. provides for additional wagons.

SECTION 4. adds to the ordnance department one chief, with the rank, pay, &c., of quartermaster-general; one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and six second-lieutenants.

SECTION 5. adds to the corps of engineers, by regular promotion, one brigadier-general, one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors; vacancies to be filled by appointment of graduates from the Military Academy.

SECTION 6. adds to the corps of engineers three companies of engineer soldiers, with the same pay as sappers and miners, under the act of eighteen hundred and forty-six.

SECTION 7. adds to the medical department, not exceeding ten surgeons, and not exceeding twenty assistant-surgeons, at the discretion of the President. Also, by regular promotion, two assistant surgeon-generals, with the rank, pay, &c., of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry, who shall be inspectors of Military Hospitals.

SECTION 8. adds a corps of medical cadets to act as dressers in hospitals and ambulance attendants in the field, with pay of cadets at West Point; number at no time to exceed 100.

SECTION 9. provides that female nurses may be substituted for soldiers, to receive 40 cents a day and one ration, in kind or by commutation.

SECTION 10. provides for the appointment of chaplains, with the rank, pay, &c., of captains of cavalry.

SECTION 11. provides for the appointment of cadets to the Military Academy, and adds to the number of cadets two from each State, to be appointed by nominations of Senators.

SECTION 12. provides for three months' extra pay to soldiers.

SECTION 13. repeals the act authorizing the discharge of minors.

SECTION 14. provides that the oath of allegiance to enlisted men by any commissioned officer.

SECTION 15. provides that the officers, two regiments, the number of which shall be determined by the President, shall be known as 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

SECTION 16. provides that the officers, two regiments, the number of which shall be determined by the President, shall be known as 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

SECTION 17. provides that the officers, two regiments, the number of which shall be determined by the President, shall be known as 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

SECTION 18. provides that the officers, two regiments, the number of which shall be determined by the President, shall be known as 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

companies are not mentioned they are not yet fixed:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 4, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The following named Cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are attached to the army with the brevet of Second Lieutenant, or, in regiments where there are vacancies, with the full rank of Second Lieutenant, in conformity with the fourth section of the act approved April 29th, 1861, as follows:

Corps of Engineers.—1. Cadet Patrick H. O. Korke to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 2. Cadet Francis U. Farquhar to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 3. Cadet Arthur H. Dutton to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 4. Cadet Clarence Derrick to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Corps of Topographical Engineers.—9. Cadet Alfred Mordecai to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 10. Cadet Daniel W. Flagler to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 11. Cadet Thomas C. Bradford to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 12. Cadet Richard M. Hill to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 13. Cadet Wm. H. Harris to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

First Regiment of Dragoons.—15. Cadet David H. Hall to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 16. Cadet Stephen C. Lyford, jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Second Regiment of Dragoons.—20. Cadet Francis H. Parker to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 21. Cadet Henry E. Noyes to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 22. Cadet Frank A. Reynolds to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

First Regiment of Cavalry.—17. Cadet Joseph C. Abner to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 18. Cadet Lawrence S. Babbitt to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 19. Cadet Geo. A. Woodruff to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.—23. Cadet Peter C. Hains to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 24. Cadet Peter C. Hains to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 25. Cadet Peter C. Hains to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—26. Cadet Justin E. Dimick to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 27. Cadet James P. Drouillard to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 28. Cadet James P. Drouillard to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry.—29. Cadet Philip H. Remington to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 30. Cadet Eugene Carter to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 31. Cadet Samuel P. Faris to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.—32. Cadet John W. Adams, jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 33. Cadet Charles H. Brightly to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Sixth Regiment of Cavalry.—34. Cadet Justin E. Dimick to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 35. Cadet James P. Drouillard to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 36. Cadet James P. Drouillard to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Seventh Regiment of Cavalry.—37. Cadet Philip H. Remington to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 38. Cadet Eugene Carter to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 39. Cadet Samuel P. Faris to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Eighth Regiment of Cavalry.—40. Cadet John W. Adams, jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 41. Cadet Charles H. Brightly to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Ninth Regiment of Cavalry.—42. Cadet Justin E. Dimick to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 43. Cadet James P. Drouillard to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 44. Cadet James P. Drouillard to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.—45. Cadet Philip H. Remington to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 46. Cadet Eugene Carter to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 47. Cadet Samuel P. Faris to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Eleventh Regiment of Cavalry.—48. Cadet John W. Adams, jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 49. Cadet Charles H. Brightly to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Twelfth Regiment of Cavalry.—50. Cadet Justin E. Dimick to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 51. Cadet James P. Drouillard to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 52. Cadet James P. Drouillard to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Thirteenth Regiment of Cavalry.—53. Cadet Philip H. Remington to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 54. Cadet Eugene Carter to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 55. Cadet Samuel P. Faris to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Fourteenth Regiment of Cavalry.—56. Cadet John W. Adams, jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 57. Cadet Charles H. Brightly to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Fifteenth Regiment of Cavalry.—58. Cadet Justin E. Dimick to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 59. Cadet James P. Drouillard to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 60. Cadet James P. Drouillard to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Sixteenth Regiment of Cavalry.—61. Cadet Philip H. Remington to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 62. Cadet Eugene Carter to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 63. Cadet Samuel P. Faris to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Seventeenth Regiment of Cavalry.—64. Cadet John W. Adams, jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 65. Cadet Charles H. Brightly to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Eighteenth Regiment of Cavalry.—66. Cadet Justin E. Dimick to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 67. Cadet James P. Drouillard to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 68. Cadet James P. Drouillard to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Nineteenth Regiment of Cavalry.—69. Cadet Philip H. Remington to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 70. Cadet Eugene Carter to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 71. Cadet Samuel P. Faris to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Twentieth Regiment of Cavalry.—72. Cadet John W. Adams, jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 73. Cadet Charles H. Brightly to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-first Regiment of Cavalry.—74. Cadet Justin E. Dimick to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 75. Cadet James P. Drouillard to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 76. Cadet James P. Drouillard to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-second Regiment of Cavalry.—77. Cadet Philip H. Remington to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 78. Cadet Eugene Carter to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 79. Cadet Samuel P. Faris to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-third Regiment of Cavalry.—80. Cadet John W. Adams, jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant; 81. Cadet Charles H. Brightly to be Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Ways and Means, but it is understood that he does not desire it. It is to be presumed that either Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Mr. Morrill of Vermont, or Mr. Washburn of Illinois will be offered the post. Col. Blair, of Missouri, to whom courtesy would assign any position he chose, prefers to be at the head of the Military Committee. This will give great satisfaction to those who are disappointed in the failure to elect him as president of the House. The selection will give renewed assurance to the country that none but thorough and energetic war measures will emanate from the Committee of which he is the head.

FLAG FROM CALIFORNIA.

This afternoon, a flag sent by the National Guard of San Francisco to the First Massachusetts regiment, was presented by Col. Ellis of California. Brief addresses were made by Col. Ellis, Col. Cowdin, Senator MacDonough of California, and Senator Wilson and others. In the course of Senator Wilson's remarks he said, that the regiment would probably be sent over before many days to join the operations against the enemy, and this assurance was greeted with uncontrollable enthusiasm. The improvised ceremonies were closed with a stirring and eloquent speech by Lieut.-Col. Wells of the Massachusetts First.

HOLDING THEIR HORSES.

Colonel Mix's Cavalry Regiment is ready and eager to be called into service, but the Department still postpones the order.

SENATOR HALE'S NEW NAVY BILL.

The Navy bill of Mr. Hale provides that during the present insurrection, or any other war in which the United States may be engaged, the Secretary of the Navy shall be authorized to hire, purchase, or contract for such vessels as may be necessary for the temporary increase of the Navy. And also to commission during such war, with proper rank, such a number of officers of experience and approved capacity in the mercantile marine as the public service may require. The Secretary is also authorized to furnish any vessels that may be hired or bought from the mercantile marine with ordnance stores and munitions of war, in such quantities as may be necessary to render them most efficient.

Mr. Hale also intends to offer a bill for the increase of the corps of United States Marines. This plan, it will be seen, is an adoption for the Navy of the Volunteer system, and will, doubtless, be opposed by mariners and fogies.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

Serious complaints are made against the treatment of the 11th Massachusetts Regiment in its journey from New-York hither. The regiment was brought by way of Harrisburg, in freight cars, which were totally destitute of the simplest conveniences, and so insecure that one private fell from the train and was killed. It is intimated that other Massachusetts troops are to be conveyed in the same way, and urgent remonstrances have as yet had no effect in changing the determination.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

Last night one of the New-York Zouaves was assassinated in front of a row of notorious houses of evil reputation, on Main Avenue, near Fourth-and-a-half street. No possible clue to the perpetrator has as yet been discovered, nor have the authorities yet been able to ascertain the name of the murdered Zouave.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock several Zouaves and others went to the houses of evil reputation above mentioned, and entering them, broke up and destroyed the furniture, drove the inmates forth, set the houses on fire, and by their conduct provoked the fire company from extinguishing the flames. The houses in consequence were entirely consumed with their contents. Great excitement prevailed, and the Provost Marshal's force had to interfere to restore order and quietness. Several arrests were made.

The battery of the Second Rhode Island Regiment experimented with rifled cannon on the monument grounds this afternoon in such a manner as to elicit the warm commendations of all present, including several military engineers. Among the spectators were the President and Gov. Sprague. The range of shot was three to four miles.

Two privates of the 1st Michigan Regiment went on a scouting party yesterday without orders, and returned last evening, reporting that they approached within two miles of Fairfax, and meeting a few of the Confederate troops, fired upon them, killing one and creating a general stampede among their pickets. Another scouting party of the same regiment met with four Rebel cavalry near Cloud's Mills, and the latter seeing them, fled, although only two in number and on foot.

La Mountain's balloon was brought to Camp McDowell near Falls Church to-day. Preparations are being made to inflate it.

The 3d Maine Regiment, Col. Howard, arrived here to-day.

Lieut. Berriger's artillery are encamped at the north end of Washington street. The dress parade and the review of troops in this brigade to-day indicated remarkable improvement in the soldiers. Six regiments of infantry with Capt. Rickett's artillery and Capt. Lowe's cavalry turned out.

All is quiet at the camps.

Thomas Curry is the name of the New-York Fireman Zouave found dead in front of a row of low houses of prostitution in Washington to-day.

Captain Baird, Assistant Adjutant-General, is now acting as Chief of the Staff to General Tyler's Brigade.

Following is the substance of the army orders just issued:

The State of Illinois and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River, and on this side of the Rocky Mountains, including New-Mexico, will in future constitute a separate military command, to be known as the Western Department, under the command of Major-General Fremont of the United States Army, headquarters at St. Louis.

It having been ascertained to the satisfaction of the War Department that First Lieutenant John Thomas Goode, of the 4th Artillery, entertains and has expressed treasonable designs against the Government of the United States, his name will be stricken from the rolls of the army.

No Volunteer will be discharged upon a surgeon's certificate of disability, until the certificate shall have been submitted to the Medical Director, and shall have been approved and countersigned by him.

Capt. John McNab of the 10th Infantry, having, while in command of Fort Laramie, given satisfactory evidence of his loyalty to the Government, the President directs that his name be stricken from the roll of the army.

The President also directs that the name of Assistant-Surgeon La'ayette Gold of the Medical Staff be

stricken from the roll for refusing to renew his oath of allegiance.

The chaplains of the New-York Volunteer regiments, mustered into service for two years, will receive the pay and allowances that are granted to the chaplains of the three years regiments.

FROM PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

HIS ARMY IN MARTINSBURGH.

THE REBELS PLUNDER AND RUN.

BEHAVIOR OF OUR MEN IN BATTLE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

A Marylander who left Martinsburg on the evening of July 4, and who was with Gen. Patterson's advance, states that our troops are in quiet possession of the town. Few persons are to be seen in the streets, the stores are all closed, and the people appear to have been plundered by the Rebel army of all that it could lay hands upon.